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(56) Documents cited
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(54) Security-exchange decision-making support

(57) A security-exchange decision-making support apparatus includes an input unit 10, a neural network 20, and an evaluation unit 40. The input unit samples stock market prices over time, 12, and obtains, 14, maxima of upwardly moving prices and minima of downwardly moving prices. The neural network has a unit 30 for outputting a signal representing at least one of "buy" and "sell" and a plurality of input units for receiving the maxima and minima values. Weighting values of nodes of the network are changed by repetitive adjustment, 44, based on an evaluation, 42, of the output from the output unit.

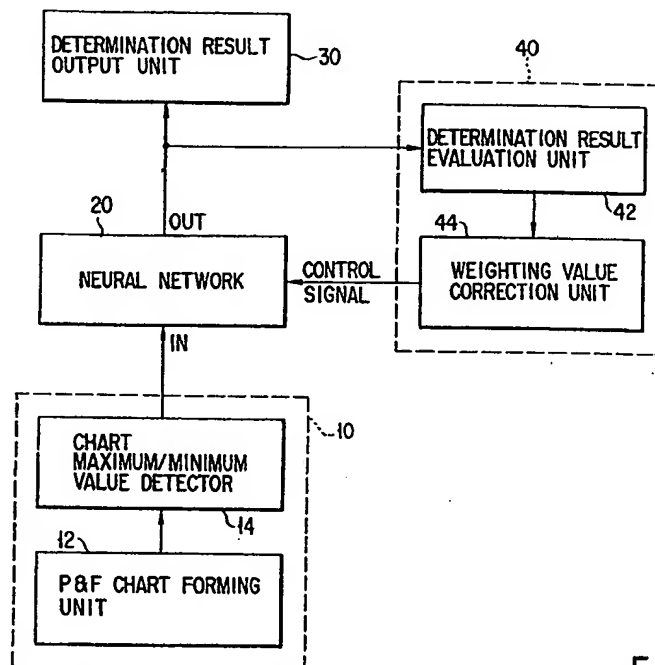


FIG. 1

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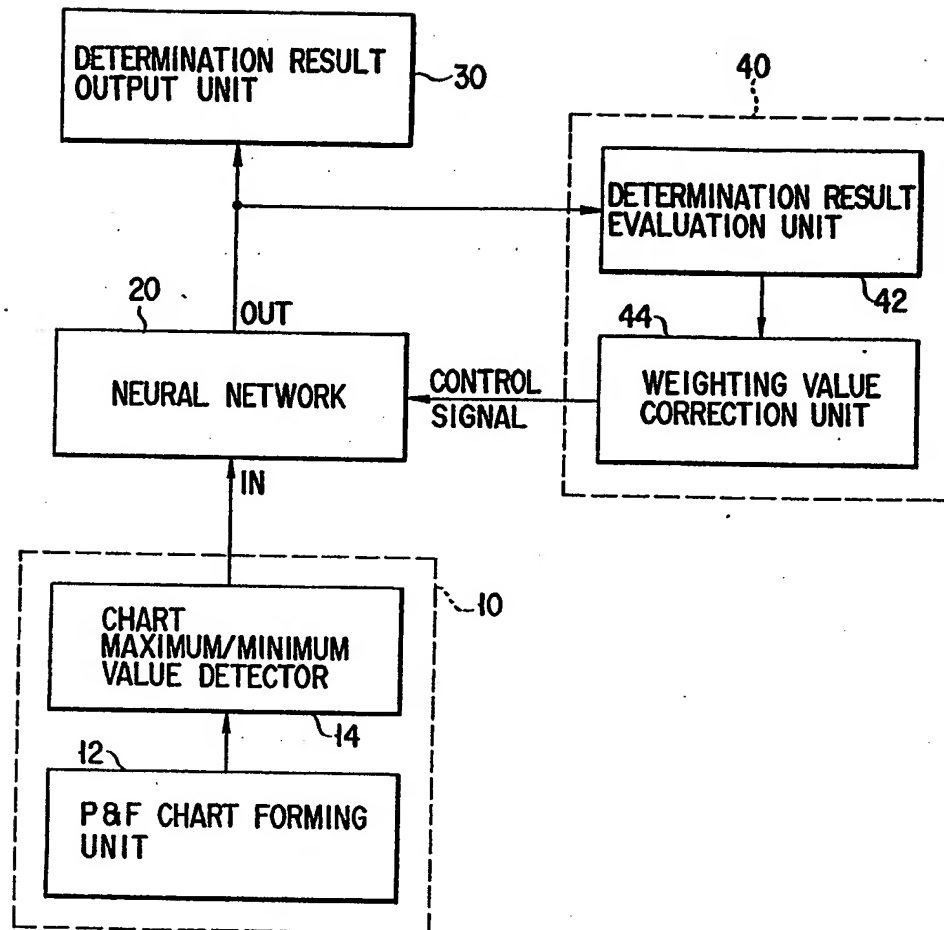


FIG. 1

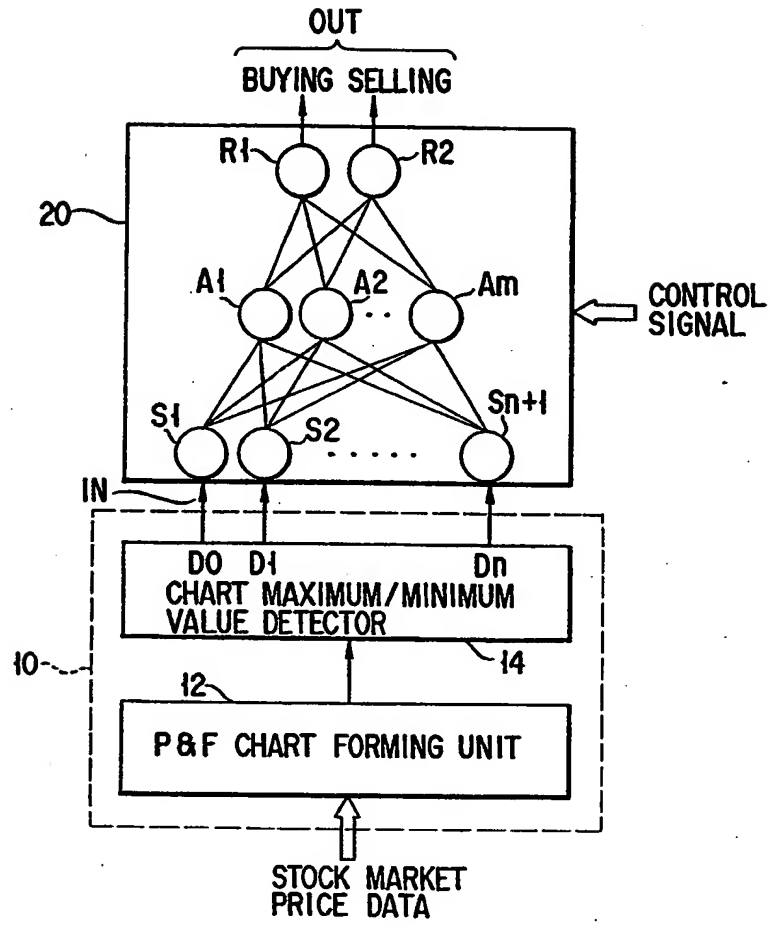


FIG. 2

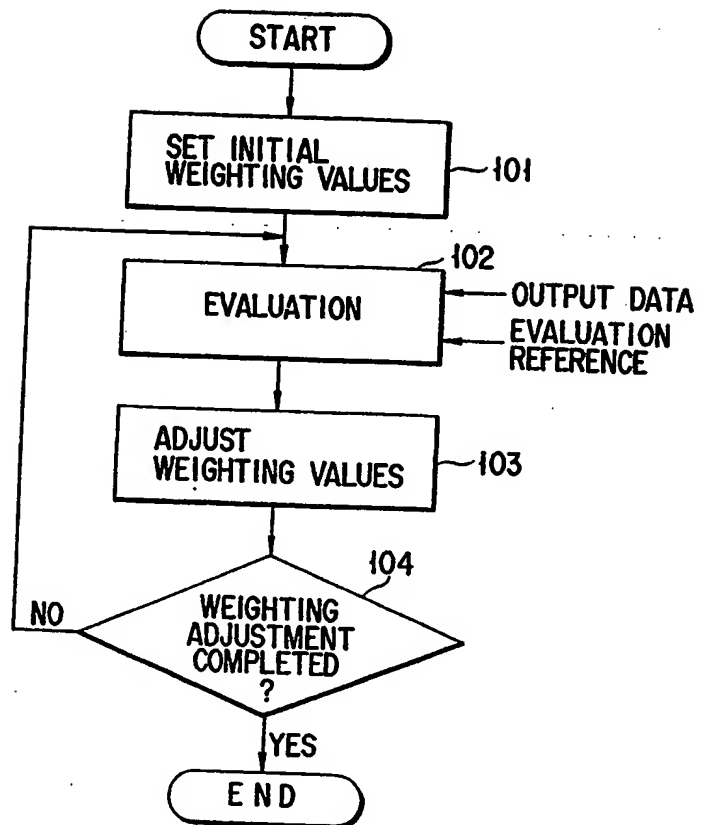


FIG. 3

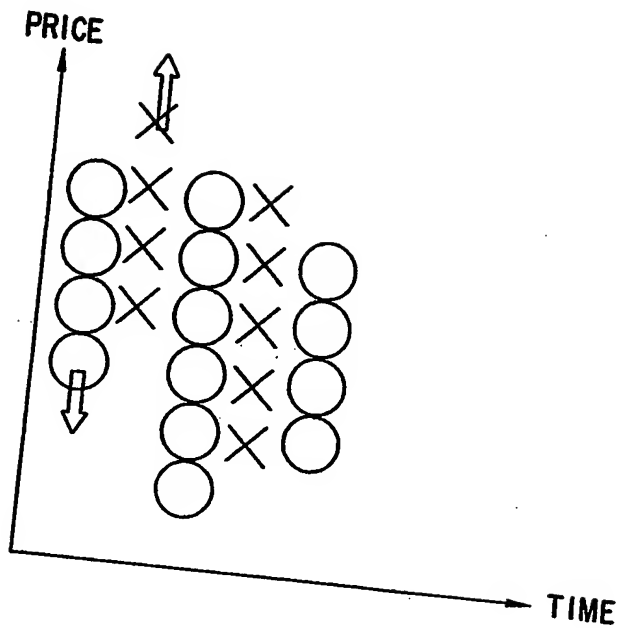


FIG. 4

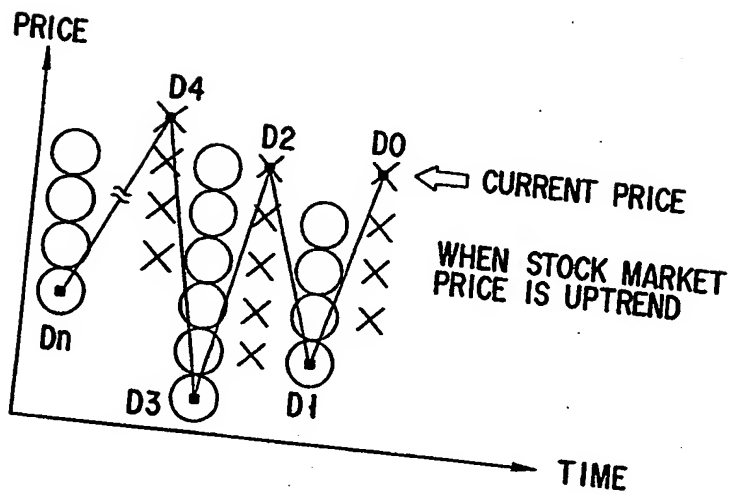


FIG. 5

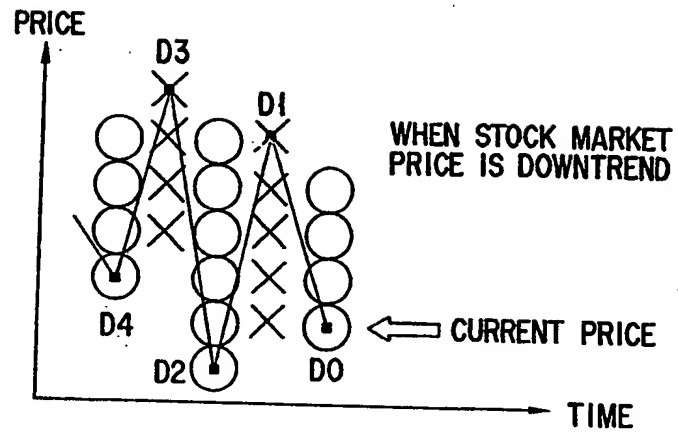


FIG. 6

"SECURITY EXCHANGE DECISION-MAKING SUPPORT
APPARATUS AND METHOD OF SUPPORTING SECURITY
EXCHANGE DECISION MAKING, USING THE SAME"

The present invention relates to a security
exchange decision-making support apparatus for sup-
5 porting decision making in security exchange from
time-series data representing prices on a stock market
and, more particularly, a security exchange decision-
making support apparatus constituted by using a neural
network and a method of supporting decision making in
10 security exchange using this apparatus.

Various conventional methods for converting raw
data representing price changes over time on a stock
market into a chart, and making a decision in security
exchange in accordance with whether typical patterns for
15 motivating an exchange timing are present in the chart
are known.

Various systems which adopt computers for decision
making in security exchange so as to perform decision
making in security exchange are also known.

20 Most of the typical patterns for motivating exchange
timings, which appear on the chart, rely on dealers' (or
stock analysts') intuition. It is, therefore, very dif-
ficult to schematically generalize the patterns. Low
ability of generalization makes it difficult to change
25 typical patterns for motivating exchange timings dynami-
cally according to result applying them to the price data.

It is an object of the present invention to provide

a security exchange decision-making support apparatus capable of supporting security exchange decision making with a considerably high probability by introducing a neural network suitable for processing of ill-structured data and capable of improving a hit probability in a variety of applications, and a method of supporting the security exchange decision making by using this apparatus.

A security exchange decision-making support apparatus according to the present invention is characterized by comprising:

input unit for sampling time-series data of floating stock market prices as up and down prices until a current stock market price, obtaining a maximum value of the plurality of up prices and a minimum value of the plurality of down prices, and outputting the maximum and minimum values;

a neural network having an output element for outputting a signal representing at least one of buying and selling as a determination result, a plurality of input elements for receiving an output from the input unit, and a plurality of nodes connected between the output element and the input elements and having weighting values, the weighting values being changed by learning using repetitive weighting adjustment based on an evaluation of the output from the output element; and

evaluating unit for receiving the determination

result output from the neural network, evaluating the determination result represented by the input signal, and outputting a signal for correcting the weighting values of the nodes in the neural network when the evaluating unit evaluates that the determination result represents necessity for correction of the weighting values.

In addition, a method of supporting security exchange decision making using a security exchange decision-making support apparatus including a neural network which has a plurality of input elements and at least one output element, is characterized by comprising the steps of:

the first step of setting weighting values of nodes between the elements in the neural network to predetermined values;

the second step of receiving stock market price data, sampling stock market prices as up and down prices until a current price in accordance with an increase and a decrease by a predetermined amount, and forming a P & F chart on the basis of the sampled up and down prices;

the third step of obtaining a maximum value of the plurality of sampled up prices and a minimum value of the plurality of sampled down prices to detect the maximum and minimum values;

the fourth step of outputting a determination

result for buying and selling of securities in accordance with the detected maximum and minimum values and the weighting values of the nodes between the elements in the neural network;

5 the fifth step of evaluating validity of the determination result;

 the sixth step of correcting the weighting values of the neural network if the determination result is judged to require correction of the weighting values in
10 the fifth step; and

 the seventh step of repeating one of the following steps and until weighting adjustment of the neural network is completed,

 the step being the step of repeating the fourth to
15 sixth steps when revolution is performed using the same data, and

 the step being the step of repeating the second to sixth steps when evaluation is performed on the basis of new stock market price data.

20 A system associated with security exchange decision-making support samples stock market prices as up prices for every increase in predetermined amount as long as the stock market prices are in the uptrend. This system samples stock market prices as down prices
25 for every decrease in predetermined amount when the stock market prices are in the downtrend. In this system, a maximum value of the plurality of up prices

and a minimum value of the down prices, all of which are obtained by repeating the above sampling operations until the current stock market prices, are input to a plurality of elements of the neural network. Finally,
5 an output element of the neural network makes a decision in security exchange. In this case, weighting values between the elements in the neural network are changed in accordance with repetitive weighting adjustment learning based on evaluation values from the output
10 element. Therefore, when the frequency of use of this apparatus is increased, a hit probability of decisions in security exchange output from the output element in the neural network is increased.

In the security exchange decision-making support
15 system according to the present invention, when the neural network suitable for processing ill-structured data is introduced in security exchange decision making, a decision in security exchange is made in accordance with the output from the neural network. Therefore, the
20 security exchange decision making can be supported with a relatively high hit probability by the security exchange decision-making support system of the present invention. In addition, the probability of a hit can be increased depending on market conditions.

25 In addition, by using a method of supporting security exchange decision making by using the security exchange decision-making apparatus according to the

present invention, the security exchange decision making can be supported with a high hit probability and the hit probability can be increased.

5 This invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a security exchange decision-making support apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;

10 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing a detailed arrangement of a data input unit 10 and a neural network 20 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a flow chart for explaining an operation of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1;

15 Fig. 4 is a graph showing a P & F chart used in the embodiment shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a graph showing a P & F chart obtained when stock market prices are in the uptrend; and

20 Fig. 6 is a graph showing a P & F chart obtained when stock market prices are in the downtrend.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

25 Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a security exchange decision-making support apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention. This apparatus comprises a data input unit 10, a neural network 20,

a determination result output unit 30, and an evaluation unit 40. The data input unit 10 is connected to the neural network 20. The neural network 20 is connected to the determination result output unit 30, and the evaluation unit 40. The data input unit 10 is a unit for receiving stock market price data. That is, the data input unit 10 receives external data serving as the basis of security exchange decision making. The neural network 20 receives data from the data input unit 10 and determines security exchange decision making. The determination result output unit 30 displays or prints out a selling or buying certainty output from the neural network 20. The evaluation unit 40 determines whether the selling or buying probability output from the neural network 20 is correct. The evaluation unit 40 changes such as weighting values and threshold values in the neural network 20 (to be described in detail later).

The data input unit 10 comprises a P & F chart forming unit 12 for forming a P & F chart from the stock market price data (to be described in detail later), and a chart maximum/minimum value detector 14 for detecting maximum and minimum values in the P & F chart. The evaluation unit 40 comprises a determination result evaluation unit 42 for evaluating whether the selling or buying determination result output from the neural network 20 is correct, and a weighting value correction unit 44 for outputting a signal for changing a weighting

value in a node between the elements in the neural network 20. The determination made in the determination result evaluation unit 42 may be performed with reference to a given input determination reference or by a stock analyst. The weighting value correction unit 44 may output a signal for changing a threshold value of each element in the neural network 20.

The detailed arrangement of the data input unit 10 and the neural network 20 shown in Fig. 1 is shown in Fig. 2. The neural network 20 comprises, e.g., a so-called layered network. Referring to Fig. 2, the neural network 20 is constituted by three-layered elements for executing processing operations while these operations influence each other.

The neural network 20 shown in Fig. 2 will be described in detail below.

The first layer is called an S unit (sensor unit) group. The S unit group comprises $(n+1)$ units (elements) S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} . The S units receive $(n+1)$ data D_0, D_1, \dots, D_n as the basis of the security exchange decision making. The $(n+1)$ data D_1, D_1, \dots, D_n will be described in detail later.

The second layer is called an A unit (associative unit) group. The A unit group comprises m units (elements) A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m . The A units A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m and the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the S unit group are connected by a plurality of weighted nodes.

The third layer is called an R unit (response unit) group. The R unit group comprises a first unit (element) R1 and a second unit (element) R2. The first unit R1 outputs a buying signal. The second unit R2
5 outputs a selling signal. The first and second units R1 and R2 are connected to the m units A1, A2, ..., Am of the A unit group through a plurality of weighted nodes.

The weighting values of the plurality of nodes between the (n+1) units S1, S2, ..., Sn+1 of the first
10 layer and the m units A1, A2, ..., Am of the second layer and the weighting values of the m nodes of the second layer are adjusted and changed by learning in accordance with evaluation values represented by the buying and selling signals output from the first and
15 second units R1 and R2, i.e., the hit probabilities (hit/miss probability) in security exchange. The buying and selling signals need not be buying and selling signals, but may be represented by numeric values of buying determination certainty. Each unit can have a
20 threshold value to determine whether a signal is output in response to the intensity of an input signal.

Fig. 3 is a flow chart showing processing for adjusting weighting values of the nodes between the elements in the neural network 20.

25 The weighting values of the nodes between the elements in the neural network 20 are initialized on the basis of an appropriate empirical rule (step 101). This

initial setup may be performed using random numbers or by a stock analyst. Data input to the neural network 20 in the state of step 101 are evaluated so that the buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R1 and R2 are evaluated (step 102). This evaluation operation is performed by the determination result evaluation unit 42 in the evaluation unit 40 on the basis of the data output from the first and second units R1 and R2 and a predetermined evaluation reference. The weighting values of the nodes between the elements are adjusted by the weighting value correction unit 44 in the evaluation unit 40 in correspondence with the above evaluation operation (step 103). In this step, not only the weighting values of the nodes between the elements but also threshold values of the elements can be adjusted. The buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R1 and R2 are evaluated again (step 102). The weighting values of the nodes between the elements are adjusted in correspondence with the above evaluation (step 103). The operations in steps 102 and 103 are repeated until it is determined by the evaluation unit 40 that the weighting value adjustment is completed (step 104).

The evaluation of the buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R1 and R2 can be improved. That is, the hit probability in security exchange can be gradually increased. Therefore,

decision making in security exchange can be performed with a high hit probability.

In this embodiment, a plurality of extreme values (maximum and minimum values) of the so-called P & F chart (point-and-figure chart) are used as (n+1) data which serve as the basis of security exchange decision making and which are input from the data input unit 10 to the (n+1) units S1, S2, ..., Sn+1 of the first layer in the neutral network 20 shown in Fig. 2.

The P & F chart will be briefly described below. The P & F chart is a graph in which marks o and x are plotted on a two-dimensional graph to represent changes in stock market prices. In this graph, the stock market prices are plotted along the ordinate, and time is plotted along the abscissa.

A P & F chart is shown in Fig. 4. Referring to Fig. 4, when a stock market price is in the downtrend, marks o are sequentially plotted downward in a column for every decrease in predetermined amount. When the stock market price turns to the uptrend, the current column is shifted to the right by one, and marks x are sequentially plotted upward in a column. When this stock market price turns to the downtrend again, the current column is shifted again to the right by one, and marks o are sequentially plotted downward in a column. This series of operations is repeated until the price reaches a current stock market price.

As is apparent from the above description, time plotted along the abscissa does not represent a linear relationship. The time between the columns formed by the marks o and x varies depending on a pattern of changes in stock market prices. Note that the marks o and x represent predetermined unit prices.

In this embodiment, the plurality of extreme values of the P & F chart shown in Fig. 4, i.e., stock market prices are input to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer in the neural network 20 after these data are processed by the data input unit 10 shown in Fig. 1.

Processing of the input unit 10 for the P & F chart will be described below. The P & F chart forming unit 12 receives external stock market price data (regardless of an on/off-line state) and forms a P & F chart on the basis of the input data. The chart maximum/minimum value detector 14 detects a maximum value during an uptrend in stock market price and a minimum value during a downtrend in stock market price as a function of time on the P & F chart. The maximum and minimum values are output to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer in the neural network 20.

A plurality of extreme values of the P & F chart input to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer in the neural network 20 through the data input unit 10 shown in Fig. 1 or 2 will be described with

reference to Figs. 5 and 6 in detail below. Figs. 5 and 6 show P & F charts showing states in which stock market prices are currently in an uptrend and downtrend, respectively.

5 Fig. 5 shows the P & F chart showing a state wherein a stock market price is currently in an uptrend. Referring to Fig. 5, a current security price is represented by D0. An extreme value in a downtrend before the current price D0 is represented by D1, an extreme value in an uptrend before the extreme value D1 is
10 represented by D2, an extreme value in a downtrend before the extreme value D2 is represented by D3, and an extreme value in an uptrend before the extreme value D3 is represented by D4. In this case, D0, D1, ..., Dn are
15 respectively input to the (n+1) units S1, S2, ..., Sn+1 of the first layer in the neural network 20 through the data input unit 10 shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 shows the P & F chart showing a state wherein a stock market price is currently in a
20 downtrend. Referring to Fig. 6, a current security price is represented by D0. An extreme value in an uptrend before the current price D0 is represented by D1, an extreme value in a downtrend before the extreme value D1 is represented by D2, an extreme value in an
25 uptrend before the extreme value D2 is represented by D3, and an extreme value in a downtrend before the extreme value D3 is represented by D4. In this case,

data D_0, D_1, \dots, D_n corresponding to the prices or extreme values D_0, D_1, \dots, D_n are respectively input to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer in the neural network 20 through the data input unit 10 shown in Fig. 1.

When the above data are input to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer in the neural network 20 through the data input unit 10 shown in Fig. 1, the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer respond to these input data. The m units A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m of the second layer receive signals from the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer through the corresponding nodes and respond to the input data. The first and second units R_1 and R_2 of the third layer receive the signals from the n units A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m and output buying and selling signals, respectively. The buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R_1 and R_2 of the third layer are determined by the data D_1, D_2, \dots, D_n input to the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer, the weighting values of the plurality of nodes between the $(n+1)$ units S_1, S_2, \dots, S_{n+1} of the first layer and the m units A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m of the second layer, and the weighting values of the plurality of nodes between the m units A_1, A_2, \dots, A_m of the second layer and the first and second units R_1 and R_2 of the third layer. As previously described, the weighting values of the nodes between the

units in the neural network 20 are adjusted and changed by learning in accordance with the evaluation values represented by the buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R1 and R2, i.e., the hit
5 probabilities for security exchange decision making. Therefore, the evaluation values represented by the buying and selling signals output from the first and second units R1 and R2 are increased. That is, the hit probabilities for security exchange decision making can
10 be increased; security exchange decision making can be performed with high hit probabilities.

In the above embodiment, the buying and selling signals are output from the two output units R1 and R2. However, only one output element may be used to deter-
15 mine buying and selling in accordance with the magnitude of an output from the output element.

The neural network 20 has a feed forward network structure. However, a recurrent network structure may be used in place of the layered network structure.

20 The present invention is not limited to the particular embodiment described above. Various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims:

1. A security exchange decision-making support apparatus comprising:

input means for sampling time-serial data of
5 floating stock market prices as up and down prices until
a current stock market price, obtaining a maximum value
of the plurality of up prices and a minimum value of the
plurality of down prices, and outputting the maximum and
minimum values;
10 a neural network having an output unit for out-
putting a signal representing at least one of buying and
selling as a determination result, a plurality of input
units for receiving an output from said input unit, and
a plurality of nodes connected between said output unit
15 and said input units and having weighting values, the
weighting values being changed by learning using repeti-
tive weighting adjustment based on an evaluation of the
output from said output unit; and
evaluating means for receiving the determination
20 result output from said neural network, evaluating the
determination result represented by the input signal,
and outputting a signal for correcting the weighting
values of said nodes in said neural network when said
evaluating means evaluates that the determination result
25 represents necessity for correction of the weighting
values.

2. An apparatus according to claim 1, further

comprising determination result output means for outputting the determination result output from said neural network.

3. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said
5 input means includes:

P & F chart forming means for forming a P & F chart on the basis of the data obtained from the stock market prices; and

10 chart maximum/minimum value detecting means for detecting the maximum and minimum values of the P & F chart on the basis of the P & F chart formed by said P & F forming means.

4. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said neural network comprises a layered network.

15 5. An apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said evaluating means includes:

a determination result evaluating unit for evaluating validity of the determination result output from said neural network; and

20 weighting value correcting means for outputting a signal for correcting the weighting values to said neural network in accordance with an evaluation result from said determination result evaluating unit when said determination result evaluating unit determines that the
25 determination result represents necessity for correction of the weighting values.

6. An apparatus according to claim 5, wherein said

determination result evaluating means includes means for changing threshold values set in said units in said neural network.

5 7. A security exchange decision-making support apparatus comprising:

P & F chart forming means for sampling time-serial data of floating stock market prices as up and down prices until a current stock market price to form a P & F chart;

10 chart maximum/minimum value detecting means for obtaining a maximum value of the plurality of sampled up prices and a minimum value of the plurality of sampled down prices and detecting the maximum and minimum values;

15 a neural network having an output unit for outputting a signal representing at least one of buying and selling as a determination result, a plurality of input units for receiving an output from said input unit, and a plurality of nodes connected between said output unit and said input units and having weighting values, the
20 weighting values being changed by learning using repetitive weighting adjustment based on an evaluation of the output from said output unit;

a determination result evaluation unit for evaluating validity of the determination result output from
25 said neural network; and

weighting value correcting means for outputting

a signal for correcting the weighting values to said neural network in accordance with an evaluation result from said determination result evaluating unit when said determination result evaluating unit determines that the
5 determination result represents necessity for correction of the weighting values.

8. An apparatus according to claim 7, further comprising determination result output means for outputting the determination result output from said neural
10 network.

9. A method of supporting security exchange decision making using a security exchange decision-making support apparatus including a neural network, said neural network having a plurality of input units and at
15 least one output unit, comprising:

the first step of setting weighting values of nodes between said units in said neural network to predetermined values;

the second step of receiving stock market price
20 data, sampling stock market prices as up and down prices until a current price in accordance with an increase and a decrease by a predetermined amount, and forming a P & F chart on the basis of the sampled up and down prices;

25 the third step of obtaining a maximum value of the plurality of sampled up prices and a minimum value of the plurality of sampled down prices to detect the

maximum and minimum values;

the fourth step of outputting a determination
result for buying and selling of securities in accor-
dance with the detected maximum and minimum values and
5 the weighting values of said nodes between said units in
said neural network;

the fifth step of evaluating validity of the deter-
mination result;

the sixth step of correcting the weighting values
10 of said neural network if the determination result is
evaluated to require correction of the weighting values
in the fifth step; and

the seventh step of repeating one of the following
steps and until weighting adjustment of said neural net-
15 work is completed,

the step being the step of repeating the fourth to
sixth steps when revolution is performed using the
same data, and

the step being the step of repeating the second to
20 sixth steps when evaluation is performed on the basis of
new stock market price data.

10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the
fourth step includes the step of changing threshold
values set in said units in said neural network.

25 11. A security exchange decision-making support
apparatus, substantially as hereinbefore described with
reference to Figs. 1 to 2.

12. A method of supporting security exchange decision making, using a security exchange decision making support apparatus, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3.

**Examiner's report to the Comptroller under
Section 17 (The Search Report)**

Application number

9203663.1

Relevant Technical fields

(i) UK CI (Edition K) G4A (AUB,AUX) ; G4G (GAL,GAX)

(ii) Int CL (Edition 5) G06F (15/21,15/36) ;
G06G (7/52)

Databases (see over)

(i) UK Patent Office

(ii) ONLINE DATABASE: WPI

Search Examiner

B G WESTERN

Date of Search

7 MAY 1992

Documents considered relevant following a search in respect of claims

1-12

Category (see over)	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)
X	GB 2224868 A (HITACHI) - See whole document	1,2,4,5
A	"Harnessing neural networks", Electronics World and Wireless World, December 1990, pages 1047-1052	1-12

SF2(p)

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- 40 -

Category	Identity of document and relevant passages	Relevant to claim(s)

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